

The birds were foraging for insects, which they caught by dropping quickly from their position in the air. It appeared that the wind was blowing insects upward over the hill slightly above the grass. The bluebirds, hovering or soaring and looking down, watched for them; when prey was sighted, the bird turned about face and flew back to catch up with it. Such a behavior was observed on both the open slopes and in the draws. As many as four birds were noted hovering and soaring at one time over a few square yards of area. In the draws, soaring was not as prolonged as on the more

exposed faces; in the former situations, the bluebirds alternately hovered and soared a few seconds each before dropping for prey. The Say Phoebe behaved similarly except that it did not soar but merely hovered. In the Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*), hovering is a characteristic trait (Grinnell and Storer, *Animal Life in the Yosemite*, 1924:625).

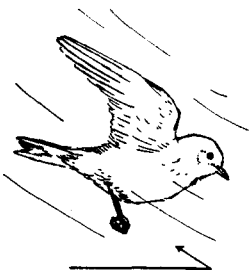


Fig. 58. Soaring position of the Western Bluebird. The arrow indicates the general direction of the wind with reference to the horizon.

Western Bluebirds may often be noted to hover in hunting for food, but the observation here reported presents evidence for the substitution of soaring for hovering under suitable air conditions. Among passerines, soaring of course seldom occurs.—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, May 17, 1941.*

A Condor in the San Jacinto Mountains, California.—On January 15, 1941, while in the San Jacinto Mountains, Riverside County, California, Mr. William E. Bullard and I observed what we believe to have been a California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*). The bird was circling around above Fobes Ranch, which is in the middle of the area burned by the Garner fire in 1940, and about ten miles in an airline southeast of San Jacinto Peak. The condor was trying to dodge the attacks of a large reddish-brown hawklike bird. After about a minute, the birds disappeared over a ridge. The condor was identified by its buzzard-like shape and two definite white areas, one under each wing. The birds were so far above us that we could not observe any positive identifying marks on the attacker, but from the observations of others we judge that this was most likely a Golden Eagle.

A dead cow was lying on the hillside above the Fobes Ranch. It was bloated and a portion of the carcass beneath the tail had been eaten away. It is possible that the condor had been eating on the cow carcass when discovered and chased away by the eagle.

A few weeks later, the appearance of a huge bird a few miles southeast of Hemet was reported by some people who believed it might be a condor. Since then we have heard of no reports of birds which might be condors in the San Jacinto Mountains. It is thought that the bird observed was a visitor rather than a permanent resident.—RICHARD H. MAY, *Riverside, California, April 6, 1941.*

The Black Merlin in Southern California.—The Black Merlin (*Falco columbarius suckleyi*) was recorded as a straggler in southern California by Willett in 1912 (*Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 7, 1912:49). The single specimen he records was taken at Claremont, California, on December 6, 1895, by J. F. Illingworth, and it is now in the Grinnell Collection at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology in Berkeley. No subsequent specimen from south of the Tehachapi has been placed on record so far as I can discover. The object of this note is to extend the list of such specimens.

On March 5, 1939, a fully adult male was picked up wounded and brought to Mrs. Myrtle S. Edwards of Claremont, who recognized its importance. The bird died the following day and was prepared by Mr. Karl Kenyon of Pomona College. Mrs. Edwards generously presented it to the University of California at Los Angeles. The specimen is in beautiful plumage. The bluish slate of the dorsal surface becomes smoky black on the hind neck due to suffusion by the brown pigment of the neck ring. The bluish slate of the crown is rendered still darker by the relatively broader black median penciling on each feather. The light brown of the supra- and post-orbital stripe is almost entirely lost. On the ventral surface the black central feather stripes are greatly expanded even down to the tibial flags and crissum which are broadly marked and show but little brown pigment.

The brown wash across the chest is almost entirely lacking and such as appears on the tibial flags is quite a dark chestnut as compared with a high-plumaged winter male of *F. c. bendirei*. Tail bars are narrower and much darker blue, with the terminal band almost obsolete.

The second specimen ascribed to this race (or this color phase; see Swarth, Condor, 37, 1935:201) is a female from Pasadena. This bird also was picked up about December 1, 1940, alive, but badly wounded, and brought to the home of Harold Michener. It was later prepared as a skin by myself. The ovaries showed evidence of having been active the previous spring, but the general plumage is that of an immature bird. One feather of the left scapular area, however, shows the dark blue with central black stripe of the mature plumage. As compared with another post-breeding winter female from San Fernando, Los Angeles County, the remainder of the dorsal plumage is markedly darker, with the same widening of the dark penciling on the crown. On the ventral surface, the lighter brown of the feather margins is crowded to a minimum by the heavy umber stripes down the centers. The two specimens make a very handsome pair of dark-plumed birds, the first recorded from the San Diegan district since the Grinnell specimen of more than forty years ago. The southern California birds are not from a breeding area, of course, and hence they shed no light upon Swarth's very proper suggestion of dichromatism instead of racial distinction based upon geographic range.—LOVE MILLER, *University of California, Los Angeles, March 3, 1941.*

Cackling Goose and Sheep.—At Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, sometime in October, 1940, a Cackling Goose (*Branta canadensis minima*), believed to be a male, alighted beside a flock of a dozen or so sheep and subsequently remained with them at all times for a period exceeding six months. The precise locality was the Qualicum golf course which slopes to the sea and is a warm and pleasant winter pasturage. The goose remained with the sheep all winter, grazing and

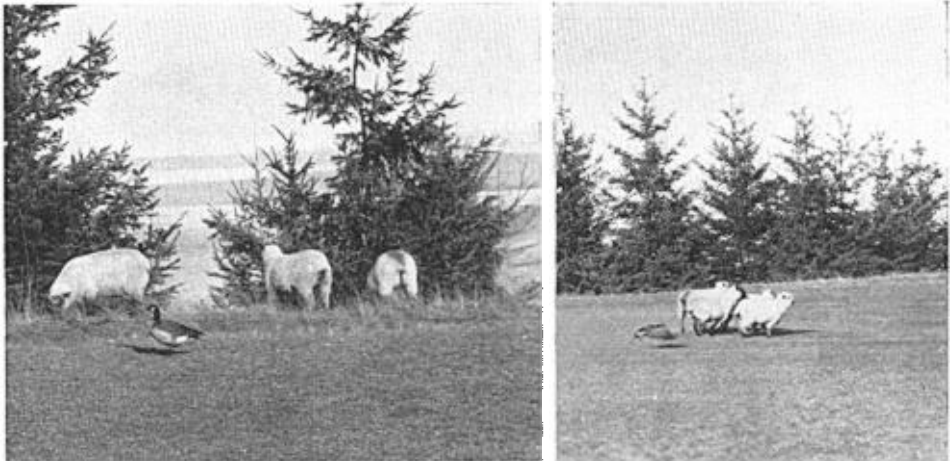


Fig. 59. Cackling Goose and part of the band of sheep with which it wintered.

resting with them by day and being folded with them at night. On the one occasion I visited the scene the goose was more fearless than the sheep. When I approached with a camera the goose continued to graze while the sheep ran. After a moment or so the goose would either run or fly after them, sometimes alighting in the midst of the flock. The goose left on the night of April 30, 1941; on the preceding day it was reported to have been restless and to have made short flights about the golf course.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, British Columbia, May 17, 1941.*

Male Marsh Hawks at the Nest.—On May 18, 1940, while observing the nest of a Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*) in the Truckee Meadows, two miles southeast of Reno, Nevada, we were surprised to see the male fly in and alight on the nest when the female was out hunting. The bird appeared to be inspecting the four eggs, but flew up almost immediately at the sound of the camera shutter from within the adjacent blind.

Nearly a month later, on June 13, Christensen saw a male bird come to another nest with a large headless leopard lizard (*Crotaphytus wislizenii*) in his talons. He dropped the lizard and immediately flew off. This nest, located a mile east of the one first mentioned, contained three young birds thirteen days old. The female hawk was shading the young over in one corner of the low, water-surrounded